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AWAY WITH WAR.

Away with scenes of war! Away with war itself!
 Hence from my shuddering sight to nevermore return
 That show of blackened mutilated corpses,
 That hell unpent and raid of blood,
 Fit for wild tigers or lop-tongued wolves,
 Not reasoning men!
 And in its stead, speed Industry's campaigns
 With thine undaunted armies, Engineering,
 Thy penants, Labor, loosened to the breeze,
 Thy bugles sounding loud and clear.

— *Walt Whitman.*

The Friend of Peace.

IDA WHIPPLE BENHAM.

He who declares himself of war the foe,
 How few he finds who understand his speech!
 How many with vague apprehension reach
 Midway to listen; but to *hear*, to *know*,
 Vex not their easy souls! The tinsel show,
 The boastful wrath of war, more loudly preach
 Than may the poor disciple who would teach
 A martial age the Master's will to know.
 "Unpatriotic!" "Treasonable!" "Mad!"
 Because he pleads the right of reason's sway,
 And holds the truth as taught by Christ our Lord.
 Fierce epithets! But earth shall yet be glad,
 Greatly rejoicing that some dare obey
 When Christ the King commands, "Put up thy sword!"
Mystic, Conn.

Resolutions on a Congress of Nations.

**Passed by the Massachusetts Legislature in
 1837 and 1838.**

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

RESOLVES IN RELATION TO A CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

Resolved, That the resort to war, to settle questions of national profit or honor, is a practice derived from the barbarism of former ages and inconsistent with the enlightened philanthropy of the present, still more adverse to the benign principles of Christianity, productive of extensive distractions, misery and corruptions, and usually inefficient for the purposes for which it is commenced, and hence it is incumbent on all civilized communities to devise measures for its suppression.

Resolved, That the institution of a Congress or Court of Nations appears to be, at present, the best practical method by which the disputes between nations can be adjusted and the appeal to arms avoided.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Executive of the United States to open a negotiation with such other governments as, in its wisdom, it may deem proper, with a view to effect so important an arrangement.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to transmit a copy of this

Report and the accompanying Resolutions to the President of the United States and to the Executive of each of the States, to be communicated to the Legislatures of the several States, inviting their expression of sentiment and coöperation in favor of the end in view.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

RESOLVES IN RELATION TO A CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

Resolved, That offensive war is incompatible with the true spirit of Christianity.

Resolved, That the great importance of the subject renders it the duty of all civilized communities to unite in the adoption of any practicable plan calculated to effect so noble an object as the abolition of war and the preservation of peace among the nations of the earth.

Resolved, That the institution of a Congress of Nations for the purpose of framing a code of international law and establishing a High Court of Arbitration for the settlement of controversies between nations is a scheme worthy of the careful attention and consideration of all enlightened governments.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to transmit a copy of these Resolves, with the accompanying Report, to the President of the United States and to the Executive of each of the States, to be communicated to their respective Legislatures, inviting their coöperation in the proposed object.

House of Representatives, April 25, 1838. Passed.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP, *Speaker*.

In Senate, April 25, 1838. Passed.

MYRON LAWRENCE, *President*.

April 25, 1838. Approved.

EDWARD EVERETT.

Reason vs. War.

BY H. K. CARROLL, LL.D.

The strength of the cause of arbitration is the strength of human reason. The voice of reason is ever against war and in favor of peace. The right to life is in all civilized states recognized as the most sacred of rights. He who violates that right is, in the eyes of the law, a murderer. The state ventures, in isolated cases, to take it only by due process of law, and solely that society may be protected in that inalienable right. Reason, embodied in our criminal laws, says that disputes between individuals may not be settled by murder. Reason also says to the conscience of men that disputes between nations should not be settled by the wholesale killing of war. There is no room here for difference of argument.

Nobody contends that the arbitration of the sword is better than the arbitration of reason. Men excuse wars sometimes on the ground that they are preferable to dishonor; but no sane man advances the idea that the battlefield is the only place of honor. There was a time in the memory of most of us when the practice of dueling prevailed in sections of this country. Men would settle